VOL. XII. No. 4.

THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, January, 1887.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1887.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

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GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

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The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

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Board at the Boarding Hall for $2.00 per week.

CALENDAR.

1886. Sept. 9.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec. 21—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1887. Jan. 6.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 22.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 22.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 7.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 21—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 26.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A., Sunday.
June 28.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, and Prize Speaking, Tuesday.
June 29.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 8.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address

EZRA BRAINERD,

Middlebury, Vt

The Undergraduate.

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EDITORIALS.

THE class of '90 may now be said to be regularly enrolled for their four years' course, all having survived the examinations closing the fall term. The number conditioned in one of their studies attracts some attention, and is with scarcely an exception indicative of carelessness. If it were not the province of a college paper to discuss college matters we should hesitate to assign any reason for the conditions.

But the work done last fall was rather more than any preceding class has been called upon to do, and the writer of this article contrasts the short Latin lessons and the comparatively mild examination of his Freshman days, with the long and thorough examina- in that branch now, and is glad he got here when he did. A great advance has been made in the kind and amount of work now required, and it is not to be wondered at that some have stumbled at the beginning. With the experience of examination that '90 has just gone through as a warning to the careless, and a spur to the careful, the purpose for which they came here will be accomplished.

FROM the interesting and instructive article on Universities in this number, taken from the New York *Sun*, it appears that the distinctive application, as in this country, of the name university to institutions that embrace in their instruction special professional branches of learning, is not warranted by its historical use. In America, as soon as a college can make any pretensions to providing professional studies, as by the annexation of a law, medical, technological or agricultural school, or perhaps one or more of these, it styles itself an university; whereas, it seems, on good authority, that European universities have borne the name indifferently, whether their curriculum included professional studies or not. Thus, originally, some continental universities had only a course in the liberal arts, the three or four elementary branches, while some added schools of law, medicine and theology. Oxford and Cambridge at their establishment provided for the degree of doctor of law, medicine and theology, but long since these special departments have suffered dereliction, and the forces of these universities have been devoted to the cultivation of the *humanities*.

Perhaps, however, from the development of continental universities generally, as Berlin and the Sorbonne, the title has acquired the additional significance which we give it distinctively in America. We have, whether mistakenly or not, adopted the principle of universality of instruction with the name university, and are carrying it to the extreme, perhaps beyond what there is any precedent for. Cambridge University, no longer Harvard College, affords professional education from theology all the way down to dentistry. Dr. McCosh, we suppose, in the full-fledged university which he assures the world he will make of Princeton before that institution passes out of his hands, aims to have represented every professional and special branch of learning under the sun, in sci-

ence and art. The question arises, how much authority there is in the course of old-world universities for this extreme application of the principle, if, indeed, it can be shown that they have aimed, at all, at the association of special lines of study, however wide apart naturally. Perhaps Mr. Clark of Worcester is wiser in the more moderate course he proposes. He has endowed with $1,000,000 a university to be established in his native place, with which are to be connected schools of theology medicine and law.

THERE is an article in the *Forum*, by J. Clayton Adams, on literary log-rolling, on which point the article we print in this number from the *Quarterly Review* joins forces. The articles confirm each other, and touch on abuses from which it would seem English as well as American literature suffers.

RHETORICALS of Saturday, the 22d, were made more than usually interesting by the large number of young people from down town. Why not have it understood that they are always welcome? If expected, many an oration or declamation would be more carefully prepared, and benefit would come from their presence.

IN the February *Harper's* Mr. Howells gives a most vivid and inviting description of a Class Day at Harvard, in part first of his latest story, "April Hopes." How much of its attractiveness is due to his charming art in the recounting, we do not know, but we should suppose that he could hardly enhance, but is only doing justice to a subject so delightful in itself. He presents a picture full of life and beauty, and the persons whom he chooses to introduce to the reader carry out the impression of an altogether enjoyable occasion. If in any college or school stories there is a more graphic and enlivening bit of description of such a holiday than this in Mr. Howell's story, we do not recall it. We are familiar with the College Library, and tales of Merton, Eton, Rugby, Oxford and Cambridge, but any more realistic, picturesque and effective chapter we do not remember in them. In the wit, grace, delicacy and wonderfully happy language of this first part of "April Hopes" there is matter for a long panegyric of Mr. Howells' art, but it is of the whole effect, rather than of the means employed to reach it, that we are speaking.

The customs of Harvard Class Day are pretty enough in themselves to give Mr. Howells an opportunity, which he only needs to improve to write something entertaining. From its age and size, more elaborate festivities at this time have grown up there, probably, than at any other college in the country. The constant prosperity of Harvard has enabled it to live up to and keep up all traditions worth preserving, and innovations from time to time have built up an extensive system of celebration. After the "spreads," dancing and all comes the culmination of everything, the Tree fight. Surrounded and 'rahed by the undergraduates, who have at last given over toward them the class feeling which they maintain rigorously among themselves, and with crowds of lookers-on, the Seniors rally around the class-tree, scramble after its garland of flowers, and divide its hard-fought-for trophies among them. This dramatic feature Mr. Howells makes good use of.

The young man and girl, who, we suppose, entertain the "April Hopes," are exceptionally prepossessing, but very possible, and because of their uncommon attractiveness are, accordingly, the more available for the purposes of a romance. In "April Hopes" (always with the reservation that there is a possibility of their being dashed to the ground in the forthcoming chapters) the author seems to be getting out of the shadow of the general painfulness and ugliness of his realism and turning to its brighter side. Here he gives us something pleasant and beautiful. All we ask is that he should allow that this phase of life is as real as the other—and give us more of it.

THE college has felt a peculiar interest in the New York senatorial contest. It has followed the fortunes of Mr. Levi P. Morton's canvass eagerly, especially as ex-Speaker Erwin ('65) was his political henchman, and marshalled his forces in the legislature. The latter relinquished his chief's hopes in the contest with such grim reluctance that his distinguished ugliness on that occasion won for him the characterization of "Zerubbabel Erwin," from a metropolitan journal. Mr. Morton, it will be remembered, when he saw the uncompromising opposition of Mr. Miller's camp, instead of exhorting his friends, whose allegiance he could command, to stand by him, through his spokesman Mr. Erwin turned their determining votes over to Mr. Hiscock, sacrificing his personal interests to prevent a deadlock and party dissension. Mr. Morton has shown his strong inter-

est in Middlebury by his liberal conditional endowment recently offered, in addition to the "Levi Parsons," ('14), and "Daniel O. Morton," ('12 and '34), scholarships which he has founded here.

LITERARY.

WOMAN'S LABOR.

A QUESTION that to me seems of vastly greater importance than that of Woman Suffrage, though it has comparatively little attention paid it, is that of Woman's Labor. "If we can vote as the men do, we can work as they do, so far as strength will permit, and still be respected;" such is the cry of the unthinking, who would fain be thought strong-minded, an opinion that makes labor of secondary importance. Yet the obstacles which prevent women's laboring in fields for which they are especially fitted cause an infinitely greater amount of suffering than the obstacles which prevent their voting. And can it be proved that overcoming the suffrage hindrances will aid in overcoming the labor hindrances?

The avenues open to women for self support are very few, that is, for the great mass of women dependent on their own labor. A few independent ones have held their own in unusual lines of labor, and have been respected for it, but, for most women, teaching, sewing, housework and factory work must furnish support.

There is no doubt but that housework is preferable, and that almost all women would choose that, if they could do it in homes of their own, unfortunately an impossibility for many.

Suppose that a woman is dependent on her own exertions, and that she is free to choose the direction in which those exertions are to be turned; if she can pass the teacher's examination, teaching is indisputably the most respectable vocation for her. Thousands of girls, with the poorest of educations, without the least sympathy for children, and with a loathing for school routine, teach year after year for pay that barely supplies the necessaries of life. They do this for the simple reason that as teachers they have assured them a position in good society. If those girls were to work in private families, where their wages would be larger and home comforts more certainly theirs, they would be nothing but servants and would be compelled to seek for companions among the unrefined, perhaps among the vulgar and low, or else to live without companionship. Undoubtedly such a loneliness is far harder to bear than privations of bodily comforts.

This applies especially to girls living in the country. The great mass of working women are crowded into the cities. Sewing, housework, store and factory work they look to for support. I have no statistics at hand to prove my point, but I know that sending to the cities one can buy ready made clothing for only a few cents more than the simple material costs. A large share of those few cents goes into the dealers' pockets, leaving a wretchedly small sum for those who make the garments. I have often heard ladies, who have many leisure hours a day, say that they can't afford to make their own clothes when labor is so cheap that they can buy ready made clothing for almost the same price asked for the material.

Public sentiment and selfishness are to blame for an immense amount of suffering. Public sentiment makes it respectable to teach and sew, but quite degrading to do housework. Public selfishness takes advantage of the state of things caused by public sentiment and reduces the wages for sewing and teaching to the minimum. So if a woman will support herself and not be a servant, the chances are she will have a starved existence. If she will live comfortably as a servant in some home she will very probably have to endure condescending treatment that will make her hate her life. There is fault on both sides. The working women are too sensitive and proud. The mistresses are too exacting, and look on their girls too much as machines.

At present thousands of women are suffering, even dying, for want of remunerative labor, and thousands of women in the homes are overworking because they can find no help. It seems as if these two classes must come to their senses before long and join forces heartily.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

[The following extract from an article on "English Literature at the Universities," in the *Quarterly Review* for October 1886, is by way of introduction to some criticisms on the method of teaching English Literature at Cambridge and Oxford, apropos of Edmund Gosse's book, "From Shakespeare to Pope." —ED.]

IT may sound paradoxical to say that the more widely education spreads, the more generally intelli-

gent a nation becomes, the greater is the danger to which Art and Letters are exposed. And yet how obviously is this the case, and how easily is this explained. The quality or skilled work depends mainly on the standard required of the workman. If his judges and patrons belong to the discerning few who, knowing what is excellent, are intolerant of everything which falls short of excellence, the standard required will necessarily be a high one, and the standard required will be the standard attained. In past times, for example, the only men of letters who were respected formed a portion of that highly cultivated class who will always be in the minority; and to that class, and to that class only, they appealed. A community within a community, they regarded the general public with as much indifference as the general public regarded them, and wrote only for themselves, and for those who stood on the same intellectual level as themselves. It was so in the Athens of Pericles; it was so in the Rome of Augustus; it was so in the Florence of the Medici; and a striking example of the same thing is to be found in our own Elizabethan Dramatists. Though their bread depended on the brutal and illiterate savages for whose amusement they catered, they still talked the language of scholars and poets, and forced their rude hearers to sit out works which could have been intelligible only to scholars and poets. Each felt with pride that he belonged to a great guild, which neither had nor affected to have anything in common with the multitude. Each strove only for the applause of those whose praise is not lightly given. Each spurred the other on. When Marlowe worked, he worked with the fear of Greene before his eyes, as Shakspeare was put on his mettle by Jonson, and Jonson by Shakespeare. We owe Much Ado about Nothing and the Alchemist not to men who bid only for the suffrage of the mob, but to men who stood in awe of the verdict which would be passed on them by the company assembled at the Mermaid and the Devil.

As long as men of letters continue to form an intellectual aristocracy, and, stimulated by mutual rivalry, strain every nerve to excel, and as long also—and this is a condition equally important—as they have no temptation to pander to the crowd, so long will Literature maintain its dignity, and so long will the standard attained in Literature be a high one. In the days of Dryden and Pope, in the days even of Johnson and Gibbon, the greater part of the general public either read nothing, or read nothing but politics and sermons. The few who were interested in Poetry, in Criticism, in History, were, as a rule, those who had received a learned education, men of highly cultivated tastes and of considerable attainments. A writer, therefore, who aspired to contribute to polite literature, had to choose between finding no readers at all, and finding such readers as he was bound to respect—between instant oblivion, and satisfying a class which, composed of scholars, would have turned with contempt from writings unworthy of scholars. A classical style, a refined tone, and an adequate acquaintance with the chief authors of Ancient Rome and of Modern France, were requisites, without which even a periodical essayist would have had small hope of obtaining a hearing. Whoever will turn, we do not say to the papers of Addison and his circle in the early part of the last century, or to those of Chesterfield and his circle later on, but to the average critical work of Cave's and Dodsley's hack writers, cannot fail to be struck with its remarkable merit in point of literary execution.

But as education spreads, a very different class of readers call into being a very different class of writers. Men and women begin to seek in books the amusement or excitement which they sought formerly in social dissipation. To the old public of scholars succeeds a public, in which every section of society has its representatives, and to provide this vast body with the sort of reading which is acceptable to it, becomes a thriving and lucrative calling. An immense literature springs up, which has no other object than to catch the popular ear, and no higher aim than to please for the moment. That perpetual craving for novelty, which has in all ages been characteristic of the multitude, necessitates in authors of this class a corresponding rapidity of production. The writer of a single good book is soon forgotten by his contemporaries; but the writer of a series of bad books is sure of reputation and emolument. Indeed, a good book and a bad book stand, so far as the general public are concerned, on precisely the same level, as they meet with precisely the same fate. Each presents the attraction of a new title-page. Each is glanced through, and tossed aside. Each is estimated not by its intrinsic worth, but according to the skill with which it has been puffed. Till within comparatively recent times this literature was for the most part represented by novels and poems, and by those

light and desultory essays, sketches and *ana*, which are the staple commodity of our magazines. And so long as it confined itself within these bounds it did no mischief, and even some good. Flimsy and superficial though it was, it had at least the merit of interesting thousands in Art and Letters, who would otherwise have been indifferent to them. It afforded nutriment to minds which would have rejected more solid fare. To men of business and pleasure who, though nd longer students, still retained the tincture of early culture, it offered the most agreeable of all methods of killing time, while scholars found in it welcome relaxation from severer studies. It thus supplied a want. Presenting attractions not to one class only, but to all classes, it grew on the world. Its patrons, who half a century ago numbered thousands, now number millions. And as it has grown in favor, it has grown in ambition. It is no longer satisfied with the humble province which it once held, but is extending its dominion in all directions. It has its representatives in every department of Art and Letters. It has its poets, its critics, its philosophers, its historians. It crowds not our club tables and newsstalls only, but our libraries. And so what was origi nally a mere excrescence on literature in the proper sense of the term, has now assumed proportions so gigantic, that it has not merely overshadowed that literature, but threatens to supercede it.

No thoughtful man can contemplate the present condition of current literature without disgust and alarm. We have still, indeed, lingering among us a few masters whose works would have been an honor to any age; and here and there among writers may be discerned men who are honorably distinguished by a conscientious desire to excel, men who respect themselves, and respect their calling. But to say that these are in the minority, would be to give a very imperfect idea of the proportion which their numbers bear to those who figure most prominently before the public. They are, in truth, as tens are to myriads. Their comparative insignificance is such that they are powerless even to leaven the mass. The position which they would have occupied half a century ago, and which they may possibly occupy half a century hence, is now usurped by a herd of scribblers who have succeeded, partly by sheer force of numbers and partly by judicious co-operation, in all but dominating literature. Scarcely a day passes in which some book is not hurried lnto the world, which owes its existence not to any desire on the part of its author to add to the stores of useful literature, or even to a hope of obtaining money, but simply to that paltry vanity which thrives on the sort of homage of which society of a certain kind is not grudging, and which knows no distinction between notoriety and fame. A few years ago a man who contributed articles to a current periodical, or who delivered a course of lectures, had, as a rule, the good sense to know that when they had fulfilled the purpose for which they were originally intended, the world had no more concern with them, and he would as soon have thought of inflicting them in the shape of a volume, on the public, as he would have thought of issuing an edition of his private letters to his friends. Now all is changed. The first article in the creed of a person, who has figured in either of these capacities, appears to be that he is bound to force himself into notice in the character of an author. And this, happily for himself, but unhappily for the interests of literature, he is able to do with perfect facility and with perfect impunity. Books are speedily manufactured, and as speedily reduced to pulp. It is as easy to invest a worthless book with those superficial attractions which catch the eye of a crowd, as it is a meritorious one. As the general public are the willing dupes of puffers, it is no more difficult to palm off on them the spurious wares of literary charlatans, than it is to beguile them into purchasing the wares of any other sort of charlatan. No one is interested in telling them the truth. Many, on the contrary, are interested in deceiving them. As a rule, the men who write bad books are the men who criticize bad books; and as they know what they mete out in their capacity of judges to-day is what will in turn be meted out to them in their capacity of authors to-morrow, it is not surprising that their relasions should be similar to those which Tacitus tells us existed between Vinius and Tigellinus—'nulla innocentiæ cura, sed vices impunitatis.' The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews appear unfortunately to have abandoned, for the most part, to Reviews of a very different character the censorship of current publications.

Meanwhile all those vile arts which were formerly confined to the circulators of bad novels and bad poems are practiced without shame. It is shocking, it is disgusting to contemplate the devices to which many men of letters will stoop for the sake of exalting themselves into a factitious reputation. And the

evil is fast spreading. Indeed, things have come to such a pass that persons of real merit, if they have the misfortune to depend on their pens for a livelihood, must either submit to be elbowed and jostled out of the field, or take part in the same ignoble scramble for notoriety, and the same detestable system of mutual puffery. Thus everything which formerly tended to raise the standard of literary ambition and literary attainment has given place to everything which tends to degrade it. The multitude now stand where the scholar once stood. From the multitude emanate, to the multitude are dedicated, two-thirds of the publications which pour forth each year in myriads from our presses.

UNIVERSITIES.

VERY few Masters of Art could give an offhand definition of the term university wide enough to comprehend institutions so diverse as the University of Berlin, the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and some of the American colleges which affect a sonorous name. The difficulty experienced in defining the word comes from an *a priori* assumption that the common appellative of things so various must represent more than one common property, whereas the cursory observer can recognize but one, that namely of being an incorporated community. Meagre as such a description seems, it is the true, historical signification of the word university, which, as first applied in the middle ages, meant nothing more nor less than an incorporated community. As originally used by the Popes, it was applicable not merely to a body of teachers and scholars, but to towns or organized communia, and even to the whole church of a specific country. The word university has therefore in itself no capacious or imposing significance, and we are simply led astray by our own associations or prepossessions when we try to infuse any such meaning into it. That is the first and fundamental piece of information gained by reviewing the development of organized instruction in mediæval Europe, as we are materially helped to do by Prof. S. S. Laurie of Edinburgh in his book on the "Rise and Early Constitution of Universities," (Appleton's International Education Series).

It is, after all, a matter of trivial moment whether we call a body of teachers and students, engaged in imparting and acquiring education of a high grade, a university, a seminary, a college, an academy, or a school. What it concerns us to know is how the scope and methods of organized study have varied from age to age, and to which of the earlier, intermediate, or higher types a particular modern institution belongs. Then we should be led to recognize in some of the American colleges—which call themselves universities, not with exclusive reference to the fact of incorporation, but with an unfounded claim to universality of studies—a reversion to those Greek and Roman schools, whose range of inquiry was restricted to the *trivium* and the *quadrivium*. We are also helped to understand, by a survey of the systems of higher education in ancient and medaæval times, why Dr. Dollinger regarded Oxford and Cambridge as cases of arrested development, describing them as "mere schools where gymnasium work is prolonged." These English institutions, which devote only a nominal attention to law and medicine, represent that middle stage in the evolution of education when, as Mr. Laurie shows us, *studia publica* or *generalia* were pursued at the old Episcopal or Benedictine schools in the eleventh century. There was one of these in Oxford at that date, which was undoubtedly the germ of the present university. But the *studium generale* was confined to the seven so called liberal arts, to wit: Grammar, rhetoric, dialectic, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music—designations, however, that had a considerably broader significance in the Greek and mediæval schools than they have now. Universities, in the sense which the term still bears in Germany, arose for the first time in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when the *studium generale* was supplemented by specialized studies, and when, in other words, three new faculties of law, medicine, and theology were added to the traditional faculty of arts. The Universities of Bologna, Naples and Paris, like the present University of Berlin, differed, according to Bulaeus, from the preceding schools of arts, first, in giving instruction in law, medicine, and theology; secondly, in accessibility as to place; thirdly, in being founded by Popes and Kings, that is to say, by general instead of local rulers; fourthly, in having special privileges, pecuniary and legal, and lastly, in being republics of letters. As to the second item of imputed difference, it may be remarked that an ordinary school of arts, if placed in the capital of a country, would have every advantage on the score of accessibility; as to the second item, we may note that the colleges of

Eton and Winchester were founded by kings and cannot therefore be differentiated, on that ground, from universities, while as to the third distinguishing mark, it may be said that any incorporated school or college would, like a university, enjoy "special privileges, pecuniary and legal."

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which at present concentrate their energies almost exclusively on such general studies as, at Berlin, are comprehended in the faculty of arts, did undoubtedly recognize, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as their main function, the preparing or students for the special degrees of theology, medicine, and canon law. But it is in the Italian universities that we first see strongly marked the tendency to subordinate, or even to wholly relegate, to preparatory schools those general studies which are supposed to constitute a liberal education. At the University of Salerno, for example, medicine long remained, as it had primarily been, the chief object of attention. At Bologna civil law engrossed the energy of teachers and of scholars. No such thing as the degree of bachelor in arts was known to the Italian universities; on the contrary, the designation "*baccalarius*" simply indicated the completion of the work of the secondary or *trivium* schools. The University of Paris did indeed confer the degree of *Baccalaureus Artium*, but the title only connoted three or four years' study of the *trivium* (grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic). So, too, at the mediæval Oxford and Cambridge the bachelor curriculum was a *trivium* course, and, as we have seen, according to Dr. Dollinger it is little better at this day.

What are now known as "colleges" at Oxford and Cambridge, in contradistinction to the university organizations with which they are connected, are simply survivals or substitutes for the halls, hostels, or hospitia which, in the middle ages, were used for students' hotels or boarding in commons. Such hospitia are known to have existed at Paris in 1200, and at Bologna in 1263. A college differed from a hall or hostel in that it was originally established not for lay students but for religious orders. The College of the Sorbonne, for instance, was founded at Paris in 1250 for fellows of theology. Upon this model, fourteen years later, Merton College was established, and in turn offered the pattern for succeeding colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. The founder of Merton diverged, however, from his exemplar in one particular, for he admitted not only fellows in theology but secular students devoted to the study of the arts. It is owiug to the development of this slight divergence of the Merton scheme from its original—a divergence reproduced in the colleges subsequently started at Oxford and Cambridge—that the pursuit of the humanities, or the so-called faculty of philosophy, has tended at the English universities to acquire ascendancy, not only over law and medicine, but even, in the end, over theology itself. It was because few grammar schools existed in England in the thirteenth century that Walter de Merton admitted boys of 12, and even 11 years, to his college, which, to this day, performs, for those of its inmates who are aiming only at a pass degree, work which should have been accomplished at a preparatory school.—[*New York Sun, Jan. 9.*]

PERSONALS.

'26. Rev. S. H. Keeler, D. D., of Somerville, Mass., fell dead in his pew while attending service Sunday, December 25, at the Winter Hill Congregational church. Dr. Keeler was born in Brandon, Vt., September 18, 1800, was graduated from this college in 1826, and from Andover Seminary in 1829.

'29. St. Louis, Dec. 31 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. Truman M. Post, the father of Congregationalism in Missouri, died this morning at his home, No. 3,031 Lucas ave. He succumbed to heart disease and advanced age. Dr. Post was born in 1810 in Middlebury, Vt. He was educated at the college in that town and was so brilliant a scholar that he was graduated with honor before he was twenty years old. He at once began the study of law and at the age of twenty-two was admitted to the bar at Washington. A year later he came out West, intending to settle in St. Louis. But he was soon invited to take the chair of history and languages of Illinois College at Jacksonville. He had, before coming West, taken a course at Andover Seminary with the intention of preaching, but had drifted back to the law. In Jacksonville this fact became known, and in 1842, the Congregational church there being without a pastor, he was invited to preach. He had made his profession of religion not long before. He accepted the invitation and combined the duties of teacher and preacher till the fall of 1847. In that year he was called to St. Louis and here he has labored hard ever since. For years he had been president of the board of trustees of Monticello Seminary, a member of the board of trus-

tees of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and a member of other important church boards. In 1835 he married Miss Frances Henshaw of Middlebury. She died some years ago, leaving five children.—[*N. Y. Tribune.*

'46. The death of Rev. Cephas A. Leach at Eldon, Mo., the 6th inst., is announced. He was a native of Pittsford and was graduated from this college in the class of 1846. After several years spent in teaching and in lecturing upon educational topics, he entered Andover Theological Seminary and graduated in the class of 1852. He was ordained in 1853, and was several years pastor of the Congregational church at Payson, Ill. He subsequently became editor and proprietor of the Sedalia *Daily Times*, published at Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Leach married in 1857 Miss Mary A. Scarboro, who died while he resided at Payson.—[*Register.*

'60. Hon. E. B. Sherman delivered a memorial address on Gen. John A. Logan at the First Methodist church in Chicago, January 9. The occasion was the annual memorial service held in honor of those comrades who have died during the year, by the Ulysses S. Grant Post No. 28, G. A. R.

'62. Hon. Park Davis has removed from Albany, N. Y., to Sioux Falls, D. T., and is now of the law firm of Bailey & Davis of that city.

'70. The following dispatch will explain itself:

DENVER, COL., Jan. 7, 1887.

S. A. Giffin, Boulder, Col.:

I have this day appointed you to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Rice, Regent or the State University.

BENJAMIN H. EATON, *Governor.*

The appointment is a good one. Mr. Giffin has always taken a deep interest in public education, and also in the University. He will labor for the best interests of that institution, and what he can do will be done toward making it not only popular, but even more successful than it has been in the past.—*Boulder County Herald.*

'72. Hon. Walter E. Howard of Fair Haven will deliver the poem before the alumni at the next college commencement; and George E. Plumbe of Chicago, class of '61, will be the orator.

Mr. H. W. Hulbert, son of Dr. Hulbert of Lyndonville, Vt., formerly president of Middlebury College, is to give instruction the coming year in the theological seminary of the Syrian mission of the Presbyterians at Beirut, his chair being that of Bible history.—[Congregationalist.

'81. Some weeks since an item was going the rounds of the press to the effect that Mr. J. C. Harvey, one of Daly's Dramatic Company, had given his manager, Mr. Rehan, a beating, the occasion being that Mr. Rehan was angry because one of the ladies of the company preferred Mr. Harvey's attentions to his. In explanation of the affair Mr. Harvey sent the following letter to the Middlebury *Register:*

Editor Register:—I notice in your paper a quoted paragraph which should be contradicted. I brought suit against Mr. Rehan to recover $78, salary, and as the prospect was good for winning my suit, Mr. Rehan's Irish blood asserted itself in the line of pugilism. Assisted by his advance agent, Pat Connelly, he waited for me at the stage door of the theater in Newark and when I arrived, with two ladies of the company and two large packages, demanded a conversation. I told him I was with ladies and that he must come to my room; whereupon he struck me with a light cane, using a vile epithet at the time. I seized him, called an officer and demanded his arrest. At the station he brought a counter-charge swearing that I struck him first. At the examination he failed to appear and I was discharged. At the jury trial in April I shall appear against him and punish him as he deserves, by law and not by physical force. I made many friends through the affair, the mayor of the city appearing and allowing me to return to the theatre to play, while Mr. Rehan was put under a heavy bond. I will thank you if you will give my old Middlebury friends the benefit of this paragraph. If I can ever learn to save money, I am coming back to spend a summer and repay some of the kindnesses I have met with there. Professionally I am doing better than I could have hoped, and with good health and longevity on my side the old stone buildings on the hill shall yet hear from me outside of the prize ring.

Yours truly,

CLARENCE HARVEY.

'81. Rev. F. S. June of Center City, Iowa, has accepted a call to the Congregational church in Charles City, Iowa.

'84. F. H. Knowlton of Washington, D. C., has been promoted to Curator of the Botanical Department of the National Museum.

'84. G. E. Lathrop has resigned his position as cashier of the Minnehaha National Bank of Sioux Falls, D. T.

'84. Elmer P. Miller is studying for the Episcopal ministry, in New York city.

'75. From the *Buffalo Echo*, Johnson county, Wyoming, we learn that Mr. Charles H. Burritt is pleasantly located there as one of the firm of Burritt & Elliott. Mr. Burritt did not finish his course here; hence his name is not on the catalogue, but undoubtedly his friends here will be glad to see as good a report as the following: "Mr. Burritt was among the early residents of Buffalo and has watched its growth and development with feelings of pride, always among the first in movements looking toward the advancement of the interests of county and town, and sparing no time when labor can possibly secure a benefit to the community. His opinions on questions of law are authority. Mr. Elliot has gained a wide reputation as a pleader before the jury, his arguments being fine examples of thought and reason. He also was an early citizen of Buffalo, and has been prominently identified with its interests from the start."

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Knapp, '88, has gone to Williams.

George Wales, '87, has been sick with quinsy for the past few days.

Allen, '88, is at home on the sick list, but will return to college in a few days.

The Senior Class have finished Economics and have taken up Cooley's Constitutional Law.

The Toboggan association opened it slides Thursday evening, Jan. 27, and the sport was enjoyed by a large number of persons.

Senior, just back from his vacation, to his roommate: What makes the room look so bare? Roommate: I have swept out.

The old board of directors of the Boarding-hall were unanimously re-elected to serve this term.

On the day of prayer for colleges the regular exercises were suspended and a service appropriate to the day was held at the college chapel at 10:30 o'clock. President Brainerd presided. The address was by Rev. G. W. Phillips, pastor of the Rutland Congregational church, who spoke upon the need of concentration in order to the attainment of success in any field of effort. A large number of the townspeople were present, filling the chapel.

Rev. S. L. B. Speare, for six years pastor of the Congregational church here, resigned his pastorate Sunday, the 23d. The genial and hearty welcome he always gave a college student, coupled with the counsels he gave so earnestly to many a boy, and the sympathy he had in all our doings, have endeared him to all. He made regular visits to every student at his room, and was always welcome. If his resignatian is accepted he will be missed by the students, and he has in any field which he shall hereafter occupy the hearty best wishes of the students of Middlebury College.

The entertainment at the town hall on the evening of Friday, Jan. 21, for the benefit of the ladies' library. was attended by a good house. Jean Ingelow's "Songs of Seven" were read by Mrs. Mary Speare and illustrated by a series of excellent tableaux, which were received with applause. Rev. Mr. Carpenter read, very effectively, a selection from "Rudder Grange," there were songs by the College Quartet and Miss Drake, and instrumental music by Miss Hattie Bond, Miss Elga Stewart, Mrs. John H. Stewart and Mrs. Miner; and also refreshments. Prof. Wright presided. Over $30, net, was realized, and those present had a pleasant evening besides.

Middlebury is to have the pleasure of hearing some good reading and recitation at the town hall, Saturday evening, February 5. Mr. Hannibal A. Williams of New York, the widely-known elocutionist, has been engaged by the Senior class of the College to give on that evening a programme of miscellaneous selections, including a Shakespeare scene. Mr. Williams in a long and extensive professional career has received highly flattering opinions from distinguished critics, and has won a well-established reputation. One of Mr. Williams' latest public appearances was at the reception of ex-Gov. Claflin to the faculty and students of the theological department of Boston University. Tickets are put at the low price of 50 cents, and a large house should improve this opportunity.

EXCHANGES.

The *Haverfordian* comes out with the new year with the likeness of its late acting president. It contains an interesting sketch of his useful life.

The *Tuftonian* has commenced a series of articles entitled "Advice to Aspirants" which promise to be interesting and useful. The first is on medicine.

The Christmas number of the *Rochester Campus* makes its appearance with a tasty new cover. Lately

their literary department has been somewhat abridged to the detriment of the paper.

The class of '87 at Bates, the retiring editors of the *Student*, made a special effort on the Christmas number of their last issue. As the result of such efforts we received a number above the average, containing a lithograph of a recently deceased graduate. The appearance could be improved by putting all the advertisements last instead of inserting them along with the reading matter. The new board of editors published about an average number for January. One of the editorials contains quite a little phariseeism and is not well backed up by facts, we think. Nearly every month some of our exchanges settle, for themselves, at least, we hope, whether or no the influence of secret societies is good for an institution and her undergraduates. This time the *Beacon* comes to the rescue with articles both pro and con. The writer who is trying to prove them an evil, jumps, and sometimes a long way, to prove his pet conclusions. He goes on to show because Luther thought that the secresy prevailing in the councils of the Romish Church four hundred years ago was evil and vicious, the public to-day considers that the secresy which binds together the Russian Nihilists works evil; that the secresy of our college fraternities bring about evil results. He might just as well condemn the church of to-day on account of her former corruptions, as to condemn secrecy because of the evils that may be attributed to it when wrongfully used. To his great satisfaction, he points to one of our larger colleges where secret societies are prohibited. It may well be remembered that on the faculty of that noble institution there are men loyal to their Greek letter fraternities. The president is opposed to them and he rules his college with the rod of iron. Many are the alumni who keep up their interest to their Alma Mater solely on account of their societies and a large per cent. of alumni who are most loyal to their college are, we think, fraternity men.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The editor wishes to acknowledge indebtedness to the *Princetonian* for several items.

University of California has now over 100 professors and instructors.

The Faculty of Amherst contains none but graduates from that college.

In the new House of Representatives there are 104 college graduates.

At the last examinations at West Point thirty-nine cadets were dropped.

The Williams alumni had their annual dinner at Delmonico's January 26th.

Lehigh University is about to lose its prospective endowment from the Packer estate.

A fund of $800,000 has been subscribed for the founding of a polytechnic school in Chicago.

Along with a number of Sophomores, lately suspended from Maine State College for hazing, were two ladies.

The Universities of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Italy have opened their courses to women.

The largest and best telescope in the world will soon be placed in position at Lick Observatory, Berkely, Cal.

The trustees of Amherst college have recommended that the number of students be limited to three hundred.

The largest institution of learning in the world is situated in Cairo, Egypt. Ten thousand students are in attendance.

Gen. Francis E. Walker, it is believed, will accept the presidency of the new Leland Sanford University of California.

Yale, Trinity, Beloit, Amherst, Michigan and Columbia have students at the American School at Athens.—[Ex.

It is said that all Europe has fewer colleges than Illinois, and that one of the European colleges has more students than all Illinois.

The catalogue of the Yale Sheffield School of Science has just been issued. There are 297 students and 29 instructors in the school.

Yale has three alumni in the United States Senate, Princeton and Hamilton two each, and Harvard, Bowdoin and Williams each one.

In the cane-rush at Yale the Sophomores had 95 men and the Freshmen 65. The Freshmen were successful. The affair brought out a large crowd.

Delegates from thirty-three of the smaller western colleges met at Cleveland, January 5, and formed an Intercollegiate Prohibition Association.

The annual report of Harvard college has just been issued; it shows that while the income was

$688,218.50 for the current year, the expenses were only $626,899.80.

It is given on good authority that in the United States every 200th man takes a college course, in Germany, every 213th; in England, every 500th, and in Scotland every 615th.

The Dartmouth alumni held their annual reunion at the Revere House in Boston on the evening of the 26th. The members of the association who were present numbered about 160.

The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity held its 40th annual convention at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5th and 6th, under the auspices of the Washington Alumni Association.

Rev. Dr. Mark Hopkins has been connected with Williams College for fifty-six years. During this time 1,727 students have been graduated, all but thirty-one of whom have been taught by him.

Among prominent Americans who have expended their youthful talent editing college papers are the poets Holmes and Willis, the statesman Evarts, and the divines Phillips Brooks and Donald G. Mitchell.

The University of California, which Senator Stanford so munificently endowed, will have quite an innovation in students' quarters; handsome and well built cottages will take the place of the usual college dormitories.

President Bartlett has decided that students of Unitarian and other liberal faiths may be excused from attendance on the college church in the morning if they attend the church of their own belief in the afternoon.

Williams has received $10,000 towards the erection of a new recitation hall; Brown, $20.000 for a new astronomical observatory, and $50,000 for various other purposes, while Harvard is presented with the munificent sum of $400 000.

One hundred and seventy-five Alumni of the University of New York enjoyed their annual dinner on the evening of the 25th inst. at Delmonico's. Behind the table at which the chairman sat were society banners on which were inscribed the names of the different college fraternities represented.

According to statistics we have 730 colleges and universities, with 75,522 students. As to kinds besides those named, they are divided as follows: Purely scientific, 62; manual schools, 255; medical colleges, 145; for the higher education of women, 236; law, 67.

The next College Y. M. C. A. Convention will be held at New Haven, in Dwight Hall, February 18, 19, and 20th. Between one hundred and seventy-five and two hundred delegates are expected to attend. The meeting will be the largest ever held and many prominent men are expected to speak.

Now comes an account of how an Eastern professor broke a leg while playing "shinny" on the ice. Following, as it does, the recording of a "header" taken from the top of a bicycle by a learned divine, and a broken back sustained by another on account of his frisky horse, we think it high time some regulations were made stating how far these worthy gentlemen may indulge in these pastimes.

Worcester, Mass., already noted for its festivals of music, its technological school and its antiquarian society, is now to have a great university, named, after its munficent founder, Clark University. Jonas G. Clark, a native of Hubbardston, a man of about 72 years. who made his money largely in California, endows this university with $1,000,000, and a promise of more conditioned on the liberality of the citizens of Worcester. Among the corporators are such names as Charles Devens, William W. Rice and George F. Hoar. The site of the new Clark University will be a plot of land 740 feet front on Main street, something over a mile south from the business center of the city.

The librarian of the college, Mr. Fletcher, in his annual report to the trustees, says the library of Amherst is used in proportion to the number of students more than any other college library in the country. Here the students are allowed free access to the shelves to consult any book they desire. This has been thought impracticable by many librarians, but during the last year but two books have been unaccounted for and they were of small value, while the neat appearance of the books on the shelves testifies to the care with which the students exercise the privilege extended to them. Another excellent feature of the library is the reading room, where are to be found the leading periodicals of the day together with a large number of reference books. Then when any particular subject is being pursued by a class, the professor of the class has all the books bearing on the topic placed on the reading room shelves, so that no

one man can draw them out and have a monopoly of them. Thus the library is made directly to supplement the regular college work.—[Exchange.

At the meeting of the board of trustees of Cornell University to-day the History and Political Science Department was reorganized entirely and will hereafter bear the name of the President White school of History and Political Science, of which Dr. White will be the Dean. The most important event of the meeting was the presentation and acceptance of the famous White historical library. This superb collection numbers over thirty thousand volumes and cost over $100,000. The value of the collection to-day cannot be estimated, as many of the rare documents and manuscripts cannot be duplicated. The only condition imposed by ex-President White is that the university shall construct a fire-proof library building in which it could be deposited. To the generous donor the accumulation of this collection of books has been a labor of love and the gift can be appreciated alone by those familiar with the extent and peculiar excellence. Remarkable are the collections upon French, German, English and American history, unrivalled in America are those upon the French Revolution, that upon the Reformation and upon the history of torture, while that upon witchcraft is unequalled in the world. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. White, which will undoubtedly provide means for the construction of the new $150,000 library building, for which many plans have been submitted. Hiram W. Sibley was elected trustee in place of the late Erastus Brooks. In honor of the distinguished journalist resolutions of regret were adopted.—*N. Y. World, Jan. 19.*

The University of Berlin is probably the most cosmopolitan in the world. With the steady growth of the political importance of Germany and of the capital city, the university has now outstripped all its German rivals, and is now the most famous school in the world. Its attendance at present is the highest in its history, namely, 5,357, and is the highest reached in modern times by any German university. Centuries ago, when there were fewer universities, the attendance at this or that school was greater. The increase during the present winter *semester* over the past summer *semester* is 1,096, and is 165 higher than the last winter *semester*. In order to understand these figures it should be remembered that during the summer term German students flock to the beautifully situated universities in the smaller towns of Southern Germany and along the Rhine, such as Tubingen, Bonn and Heidelberg, and in the winter return to the large university cities of Northern Germany. Accordingly, in the summer terms Berlin and Leipzic drop off hundreds in the attendance when compared with the winter terms. Of the 5,357 students ih Berlin, 794 are in the theological department, 1,282 in the law department. 1,297 in the medical department, and 1,984 in the philosophical department. Of these students 4,062 are Prussian subjects, 740 are from other states in Germany, 381 are from non-German countries of Europe, 174 are from non-European countries, namely, 149 from America (of whom only 9 study theology), and 21 from Asia (mostly from Japan). In addition ro these 5,357 regulary matriculated students, there are 1,523 other persons entitled to the right of hearing lectures, the majority of these being connected with other high schools of various cnaracters in Berlin. The grand total then is 6,880. The number of teachers of all kinds is 288, of whom 16 belong to the theological faculty.

REVIEWS.

THE RENAISSANCE OF NATIONALISM.

In the *North American Review* for January, Albion W. Tourgee has done much to explain the sudden and marvelous growth of war literature.

To this generation there are some phases of the Great Conflict which, as their inside history is unfolded, present to our minds facts that tend to show that before the civil war, although we lived under the Constitution nominally, in reality our bonds as between States might have been those of a Confederation.

It would be hard for any one to believe that partizanship could so paralyze patriotism, that of the four men living at the outbreak of the war who had occupied the presidential chair, not one tendered his support to the national cause, or offered sympathy or patriotic counsel to his overburdened successor at the head of the government. "It will be deemed almost incredible that during the whole four years of that terrible struggle not one of these men, all of whom were citizens of Northern States, made any public utterance intended to strengthen the Union cause. Still more difficult will it be for posterity to understand

that our ex-Presidents were *simply types of a very large element of our people.* Copperheadism in the North and a large Union element in the South are well known facts, and only prove that the Union under the Constitution, up to the civil war, was an untried assumption.

Probably the student now of our national history knows more of the many crises that were met and overcome, and can better appreciate the wisdom that guided the affairs of those stormy days than any public man of 1860 to 1870. One is compelled to believe when he reviews the tremendous interests involved and the great good following the legislation of those days, that the source of All Wisdom sat in our councils. Abraham Lincoln was a man of prayer, and wonderfully was he guided and upheld.

The contest between the anti-Federalists and the Federalists began in February, 1787 and continued, under different party names, until the surrender of Lee. State sovereignty, a doctrine, which has for Americans peculiar attractions, demanded definition not only by legislators but by warriors. We, the people, marched, toiled, legislated and prayed over that wonderfully complex problem, so vital to the existence of this nation, and though the problem in all its bearings on man's liberty is not fully solved, yet the struggle towards its solution has wonderfully benefited the nation.

We are peculiarly grateful to Mr. Tourgee for his classification and criticism of the various lives of Lincoln, and it is in line of our claim that a better understanding of national history is springing up. "We have come at length to know that this man of whom our scholars have been wont to speak half apologetically as an accident of democratic institutions, showing how ready are the uninformed rabble to prefer the popular rather than the capable leader, was not only the equal but the superior of all those by whom he was surrounded in that tact and skill which go to make up the statesman, and that courage, integrity and devotion to the common weal which constitute the patriot. But most remarkable, perhaps of all, the literary world finds itself almost reluctantly compelled to admit that this uncouth Esop, with the twang of the West and South in his speech, was easily the master of all men of his time in ready, accurate and forceful use of the English tongue. There were orators, statesmen and scholars galore, in that wonderful epoch Strangely enough, the South, which has always boasted of the forensic genius of its people hardly produced a solitary effusion that has any chance of becoming classic, while our Northern literature is adorned with many gems of prose and verse that are destined to immortality." In contrast to Lincoln's own words, "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here," Tourgee voices the universal sentiment; "But among them all" (gems of prose and verse) "there is not one that will live in history as the equal in power, in elegance, in breadth of philosophy and perfection of diction, as well as in subtile harmony with the circumstances and surroundings in which they were uttered, with the Gettysburg oration and the second inaugural address of Abraham Lincoln. The revival of nationalism in our literature has taught us already that we can only appreciate his character when we look at him over the heads of those by whom he was surrounded."

This tendency toward a national literatnre, and the collecting together from North and South of all the facts in the case, has gone far to counteract the widespread opinion that "loyalty to the nation was a mere accident, for which one class were entitled to no credit and the other deserving of no disparagement."

The condemnation of the next generation will fall on the traitors who plotted national ruin with additional force, because so long delayed, and posterity will hold that the first duty of every man, North and South, was and is the zealous support of Lincoln's proposition, "That the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

No. 8, Vol. 1, of the "Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History" (Central Park, New York), contains an interesting "Notice of Geological Investigations along the Eastern Shore of Lake Champlain, conducted by Prof. H. M. Seely and President Ezra Brainerd or Middlebury College, with descriptions of the new Fossils discovered by R. P. Whitfield."

PLUNDER.

When Dr. Kirkland was President of Harvard College, Porter's famous hostelry in North Cambridge was a favorite resort. One of the chief attractions of Porter's was the "flip," a delectable compound of a decidedly spiritous flavor, which the college students keenly appreciated, and did not hesitate to brave the coldest weather to enjoy. Of course these practices

did not escape the attention of President Kirkland, who went up to the hostelry and asked to see the landlord. Porter, who knew the President, was greatly disturbed, as he knew he should receive a severe rebuke from the head of the college for catering to the tastes of convivially inclined students.

"Mr. Porter," said Dr. Kirkland, "I understand my young men come up here and drink your flip."

"Yes, sir," replied the tavern keeper, in a voice which told how he deprecated the admonition, "they do."

"Let me have some of that flip," said the dignified President.

Whereupon a mug of the beverage was brought out and was tasted by Dr. Kirkland. Then, fixing a stern glance upon Porter, who almost trembled under it, the President said:

"And my young men come out here and drink this stuff, do they?"

"Yes, sir," meekly replied the tavern keeper.

"Well," said Dr. Kirkland, draining the mug, "I should think they would."—*Boston Post.*

TO A PEN-TRAY.

Gem of metal-worker's art,
Purchased in some foreign mart;
Filagree as fine as lace,
Breathing southern art and grace
And a nameless elegance,
That betokens thee from France:
Thou dost scorn, me-thinks, to hold
Paltry pens, though they be gold.

Yet why thus bemoan thy fate,
Though compelled with pens to mate?
Graceful toy, dost thou not know
That those pens might deal a blow
At injustice and abuse,
Like a thunderbolt of Zeus?
They, before to-morrow night,
May have brought mankind delight;
Or anathemas have hurled,
And electrified the world.

E. A.—*Cynic.*

A MEMORY OF SANTA BARBARA.

A curving shore, a dimpling sea,
A crimson sunset sky;
Gray rocks, beneath whose sheltered lee
The length'ning shadows lie.

A gleam of snowy Mission towers,
A purple mountain-wall;
The heavy breath of tropic flowers
Blown sweetly over all.

Dim isles like some enchanted land,
Where sky and ocean meet;
A level stretch of shining sand
Beneath our horses' feet.

The fragrant land breeze in our face,
A flow of tossing manes;
The rapture of a breathless race
Still tingling in our veins.

What wonder the mad words we spoke
Born of the scene and hour,
Forgotten with the last faint stroke
Of bells from Mission tower.

Ever the picture dwells with me,
The memory cannot die,
Of winding shore and changing sea
And crimson sunset sky.

W. C. J.—*The Quill.*

Emery,

Artistic Photographer

RUTLAND, - - VT.

SPECIAL RATES TO STUDENTS.

Mixtures for Pipe or Cigarette.

THREE KINGS, Turkish Perique and Virginia.
MELLOW MIXTURE, Turkish and Perique.
TURKISH and Virginia.
PERIQUE and Virginia.
GENUINE TURKISH.

FLAKE CUTS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THE PIPE.

VANITY FAIR OLD GOLD.

SALAMAGUNDI, a new Granulated Mixture.

Fragrant Vanity Fair, Superlative, Cloth of Gold.

STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES.

People of refined taste, who desire exceptionally fine Cigarettes, should use only our Straight Cut, put up in Satin Packets and Boxes of 10s. 20s. 50s. and 100s.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are prepared to supply without delay

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—WITH OUR—

SATIN STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES

Packed in FRATERNITY COLORS. Also CLASS and COLLEGE COLORS. Name of society can be inserted on label if desired.

Our Cigarettes were never so fine as now, they cannot be surpassed for purity and excellence. Only the purest rice paper used.

ESTABLISHED 1846. 14 FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

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STRAIGHT CUT NO. 1

CIGARETTES.

Cigarette Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

Richmond Straight Cut, No. 1,

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Owing to numerous and base imitations of this popular brand the public are cautioned to observe that our signature appears on every package.

They are made from the brightest, most delicately flavored and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the genuine French Rice Paper, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us, water marked with the name of the brand—

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1,

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the old and orignal brand, and to observe that each package or box of

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARRTTES

bear the signature of

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Also manufacturers of well known brands, Richmond Gem, Opera Puffs, Pet and Little Beauties Cigarettes.

SMOKING TOBACCOS, Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, &c. &c.

A. O. CUNNINGHAM,

Fine Ready-Made Clothing

Hats, Caps, and

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If You are in Need of an

OIL STOVE OR RANGE,

FOR WOOD OR COAL,

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DR. RANKIN'S ADDRESS.

THE ADMIRABLE ADDRESS ON

The SHAKESPEARAN INTERPRETER

WITH MEMORIAL WORDS RESPECTING

HENRY NORMAN HUDSON,

Which Rev. Dr. J. E. RANKIN of Orange Valley, N. J., delivered before the alumni at the last

College Commencement.

HAS BEEN PRINTED IN A

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